

## FOR

2. To foretoken; to foreshow.  
**TO FORETELL**. *v. n.* To utter prophecy.  
 All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, have likewise foretold of these days. *Mt. iii. 24.*  
**FORETELLER**. *n. f.* [from *foretell*.] Predicator; foreteller.  
 Others are proposed, not that the foretold events should be known; but that the accomplishment that expounds them may evince, that the foreteller of them was able to foresee them. *Boyle on Celours.*  
**TO FORETHINK**. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *think*.] To anticipate in the mind; to have precience of.  
 The soul of every man  
 Prophetically does forethink thy fall. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
 I do pray to thee,  
 Thou virtuous Dauphin, alter not the doom  
 Forethought by heav'n. *Shaksp. King John.*  
 Adam could not be ignorant of the punishments due to neglect and disobedience; and felt, by the proof thereof, in himself another terror than he had forethought, or could imagine. *Rollin's History of the World.*  
 Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,  
 Her soul forethought the fiend would change his game. *Dryd.*  
**TO FORETHINK**. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.  
 With this you blot my name, and clear your own;  
 And what's my frenzy will be call'd my crime:  
 What then is this? Thou cool deliberate villain!  
 Thou wife, forethinking, weighing politician! *Smith.*  
**FORETHOUGHT**. *n. f.* [from *forethink*.]  
 1. Precience; anticipation.  
 He that is undone, is equally undone, whether it be by spitefulness of forethought, or by the folly of oversight, or evil counsel. *L'Estrange.*  
 2. Provident care.  
**TO FORETOKEN**. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *token*.] To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign.  
 The king from Ireland hastes; but did no good;  
 Whilst strange prodigious signs foretoken blood. *Daniel.*  
**FORETOKEN**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Prevent sign; prognostick.  
 It may prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune. *Sidney.*  
 They misliked nothing more in king Edward the Confessor, than that he was Frenchified; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains.*  
**FORETOOTH**. *n. f.* [from *fore* and *tooth*.] The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the incisor.  
 The foreteeth should be formed broad, and with a thin sharp edge like chizzles. *Ray on the Creation.*  
**FORETOP**. *n. f.* [from *fore* and *top*.] That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.  
 So may your hats your foretops never press,  
 Untouch'd your ribbons, sacred be your drefs. *Dryden.*  
**FOREVOUCHED**. *part.* [from *fore* and *vouch*.] Affirmed before; formerly told.  
 Sure her offence  
 Must be of such unnatural degree,  
 That monsters it; or your forevouch'd affection  
 Fall'n into taint. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
**FOREWARD**. *n. f.* [from *fore* and *ward*.] The van; the front.  
 They that marched in the foreward were all mighty men. *1 Mac. ix. 11.*  
**TO FOREWARN**. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *warn*.]  
 1. To admonish beforehand.  
 I will forewarn you whom you shall fear: fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell. *Lu. xii. 5.*  
 2. To inform previously of any future event.  
 Divine interpreter, by favour sent  
 Down from the empyrean, to forewarn  
 Us timely of what might else have been our loss  
 Unknown. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*  
 3. To caution against any thing beforehand.  
 Well I will arm me, being thus forewarn'd. *Shak. H.VI.*  
 Thy pride,  
 And wand'ring vanity, when least was safe,  
 Rejected my forewarning, and disdain'd  
 Not to be trusted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
 Tho' Phœbus had forewarn'd him of finging wars, yet the search of nature was free. *Dryd. Virg. Dedic. to Ld. Clifford.*  
 Young Chorus, who by love was led  
 To win renown and fair Cassandra's bed,  
 Had lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;  
 Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetic maid. *Dryden's Æn.*  
**TO FOREWASTE**. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *waste*.] To desolate; to destroy. Out of use.  
 Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,  
 Forewasted all, until Gemissa gent  
 Persuaded him to cease. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
 High time 'gan it wex for Una fair,  
 To think of those her captive parents dear,  
 And their forewasted kingdom to repair. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

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- TO FOREWISIT**. *part.* [from *fore* and *visit*.] To desire beforehand.  
 The wiser sort ceased not to do what in them lay, to procure that the good commonly forewisited might in time come to effect. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
**FOREWORN**. *part.* [from *fore* and *worn*, from *wear*.] Worn out; wasted by time or use.  
 Neither the light was enough to read the words, and the ink was already foreworn, and in many places blotted. *Sidney.*  
**FORFEIT**. *n. f.* [from *for* and *feit*, French; *forfeit*, Welsh.]  
 1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; something paid for expiation of a crime; a fine; a mulct.  
 Thy flanders I forgive, and therewithal  
 Remit thy other forfeits. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*  
 Thy execution leave to high disposal,  
 And let another hand, not thine, exact  
 Thy penal forfeit from thyself. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 506.*  
 Thy life, Melantius! I am come to take,  
 Of which foul treason does a forfeit make. *Waller.*  
 2. A person obnoxious to punishment; one whose life is forfeited by his offence. Now obsolete.  
 Your brother is a forfeit of the law,  
 And you but waste your words. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*  
 Claudio, whom here you have warrant to execute, is no greater forfeit to the law than Angelo, who hath sentenced him. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*  
**TO FORFEIT**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.  
 If then a man, on light conditions, gain  
 A great estate to him, and his, for ever;  
 If wilfully he forfeit it again,  
 Who doth bemoan his heir, or blame the giver? *Davies.*  
 Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited all right to happiness. *Boyle.*  
 A father cannot alien the power he has over his child: he may perhaps to some degrees forfeit it, but cannot transfer it. *Locke.*  
**FORFEIT**. *participial adj.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime; lost either as to the right or possession, by breach of conditions.  
 All the souls that are, were forfeit once;  
 And he that might the vantage best have took,  
 Found out the remedy. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*  
 Beg that thou mayst have leave to hang thyself;  
 And yet, thy wealth being forfeit to the state,  
 Thou hast not left the value of a cord. *Shaksp. Measure.*  
 This now fenceless world,  
 Forfeit to death. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 303.*  
 Straight all his hopes exhal'd in empty smoke,  
 And his long toils were forfeit for a look. *Dryd. Virg. Gæar.*  
 Methought with wond'rous ease he swallow'd down  
 His forfeit honour, to betray the town. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*  
 How the murderer paid his forfeit breath;  
 What lands so distant from that scene of death,  
 But trembling heard the fame! *Pope's Odyssey, b. iii.*  
**FORFEITABLE**. *adj.* [from *forfeit*.] Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.  
**FORFEITURE**. *n. f.* [from *forfeit*, French, from *forfeit*.]  
 1. The act of forfeiting; the punishment discharged by loss of something possessed.  
 2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.  
 The court is as well a Chancery to save and debar forfeitures, as a court of common law to decide rights; and there would be work enough in Germany and Italy, if Imperial forfeitures should go for good titles. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
 Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors; nor forfeitures be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*  
 He fairly abdicates his throne,  
 He has a forfeiture incur'd. *Swift.*  
**TO FORFEIND**. *v. a.* To prevent; to forbid.  
**FORGA'VE**. The preterite of *forgive*.  
**FORGE**. *n. f.* [from *forge*, French.]  
 1. The place where iron is beaten into form. In common language we use *forge* for large work, and *smithy* for small; but in books the distinction is not kept.  
 Now behold,  
 In the quick forge and working-house of thought,  
 How London doth pour out her citizens. *Shak. Henry V.*  
 In other part flood one, who at the *forge*  
 Labouring, two maffy clods of iron and brags  
 Had melted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
 Th' o'er-labour'd Cyclop from his talk retires,  
 Th' Æolian *forge* exhausted of his fires. *Pope's Statius.*  
 2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped.  
 From no other *forge* hath proceeded a strange conceit, that to serve God with any set form of common prayer is superstitious. *Hooker, b. v. f. 26.*  
**TO FORGE**. *v. a.* [from *forge*, old French.]  
 1. To form by the hammer; to beat into shape.  
 The queen of martials,  
 And

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- And Mars himself conducted them; both which being  
 forg'd of gold,  
 Must needs have golden furniture. *Chapman's Iliad, l. xviii.*  
 Tyger with tyger, bear with bear you'll find  
 In leagues offensive and defensive join'd;  
 But lawless man the anvil dares profane,  
 And *forge* that steel by which a man is slain,  
 Which earth at first for plough-shares did afford,  
 Nor yet the smith had learn'd to form a sword. *Tate's Jew.*  
 2. To make by any means.  
 He was a kind of nothing, titleless,  
 'Till he had forg'd himself a name 't' th' fire  
 Of burning Rome. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
 His heart's his mouth:  
 What his breath *forges*, that his tongue must vent. *Shaksp.*  
 Those few names that the schools *forge*, and put into the mouths of their scholars, could never yet get admittance into common use, or obtain the licence of public approbation. *Locke.*  
 3. To counterfeit; to falsify.  
 Were I king,  
 I should cut off the nobles for their lands:  
 My more having would be as sauce  
 To make me hunger more, that I should *forge*  
 Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,  
 Destroying them for wealth. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
**FORGER**. *n. f.* [from *forge*.]  
 1. One who makes or forms.  
 2. One who counterfeits any thing; a falsifier.  
 As in stealing, if there were no receivers there would be no thieves; so in slander, if there were fewer spreaders there would be fewer *forgers* of libels. *Government of the Tongue.*  
 No *forger* of lies willingly and wittingly furnishes out the means of his own detection. *West on the Resurrection.*  
**FORGERY**. *n. f.* [from *forge*.] The crime of falsification.  
 Has your king married the lady Gray?  
 And now, to sooth your *forger* and his,  
 Sends me a paper to persuade me patience. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*  
 Nothing could have been easier than for the Jews, the enemies of Jesus Christ, to have disproved these facts, had they been false, to have shewn their falshood, and to have convicted them of *forger*. *Stephens's Sermons.*  
 A *forger*, in setting a false name to a writing, which may prejudice another's fortune, the law punishes with the loss of ears; but has inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the same thing in print, though books sold under a false name are so many *forgeries*. *Swift.*  
 2. Smith's work; fabrication; the act of the *forge*.  
 He ran on embattl'd armies clad in iron,  
 And weaponless himself,  
 Made arms ridiculous, useless the *forger*  
 Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,  
 Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail  
 Adamantean proof. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 179.*  
**TO FORGET**. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*; *part.* *forgotten*, or *forgot*. [from *forget*, Saxon; *vergeten*, Dutch.]  
 1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance.  
 That is not *forgot*  
 Which ne'er I did remember; to my knowledge,  
 I never in my life did look on him. *Shaksp. Richard II.*  
 When I am *forgotten*, as I shall be,  
 And sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention  
 Of me must more be heard. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
 Oh, my oblivion is a very Anthony,  
 And I am all *forgotten*. *Shaksp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*  
 Forget not thy friend in thy mind, and be not unmindful of him in thy riches. *Ecclesiast. xxxvii. 6.*  
 No sooner was our deliverance compleated, but we forgot our danger and our duty. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 Alive, ridiculous; and dead, *forgot*. *Pope.*  
 2. Not to attend; to neglect.  
 Can a woman *forget* her fucking child? Yea, they may *forget*; yet will I not *forget* thee. *Isa. xlix. 5.*  
 The mass of mean *forgotten* things. *Anon.*  
**FORGETFUL**. *adj.* [from *forget*.]  
 1. Not retaining the memory of.  
 2. Causing oblivion; oblivious.  
 But when a thousand rolling years are past,  
 So long their punishments and penance last,  
 Whole droves of minds are by the driving god  
 Compell'd to drink the deep Lethæan flood,  
 In large *forgetful* draughts to steep the cares  
 Of their past labours, and their irksome years. *Dryd. Æn.*  
 3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless.  
 Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. *Hebr. xiii. 2.*  
 The queen is comfortless, and we *forgetful*  
 In our long absence. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
 Have you not love enough to bear with me,  
 When that rash humour, which my mother gave me,  
 Makes me *forgetful*? *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

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- I, in fact, a real interest have,  
 Which to my own advantage I would save;  
 And, with the usual courtier's trick, intend  
 To serve myself, *forgetful* of my friend. *Prior.*  
**FORGETFULNESS**. *n. f.* [from *forgetful*.]  
 1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory.  
 O gentle sleep!  
 Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,  
 That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,  
 And steep my senses in *forgetfulness*? *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
 All birds and beasts lie hid'd; sleep steals away  
 The wild desires of men and toils of day;  
 And brings, descending through the silent air,  
 A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care. *Pope's Statius.*  
 2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.  
 The church of England is grievously charged with *forgetfulness* of her duty. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 13.*  
**FORGETTER**. *n. f.* [from *forget*.]  
 1. One that forgets.  
 2. A careless person.  
**TO FORGIVE**. *v. a.* [from *for* and *give*, Saxon.]  
 1. To pardon a person; not to punish.  
 Then heaven *forgive* him too! *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 I do beseech your grace for charity;  
 If ever any malice in your heart  
 Were hid against me, now *forgive* me frankly.  
 —Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *forgive* you,  
 As I would be *forgiven*: I *forgive* all. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
 Slowly provok'd, the easily *forgiven*. *Prior.*  
 2. To pardon a crime.  
 The people that dwell therein shall be *forgiven* their iniquity. *Isa. xxxiii. 24.*  
 3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.  
 The lord of that servant was moved with compassion, loosed him, and *forgave* him the debt. *Mat. xviii. 27.*  
**FORGIVENESS**. *n. f.* [from *forgive*, Saxon.]  
 1. The act of forgiving.  
 To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgiveness*. *Dan.*  
 2. Pardon of an offender.  
 Thou hast promised repentance and *forgiveness* to them that have sinned against thee. *Prayer of Manasse.*  
 Exchange *forgiveness* with me, noble Hamlet;  
 Mine and my father's death come not on thee,  
 Nor thine on me. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
*Forgiveness* to the injur'd does belong;  
 But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*  
 3. Pardon of an offence.  
 God has certainly promised *forgiveness* of sin to every one who repents. *South's Sermons.*  
 4. Tendernefs; willingness to pardon.  
 Here are introduced more heroic principles of meekness, *forgiveness*, bounty and magnanimity, than all the learning of the heathens could invent. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
 Mercy above did hourly plead  
 For her resemblance here below;  
 And mild *forgiveness* intercede  
 To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*  
 5. Remission of a fine or penalty.  
**FORGIVER**. *n. f.* [from *forgive*.] One who pardons.  
**FORGOTTEN**. *part. pass.* of *forget*. Not remembered.  
 This long shall not be *forgotten*. *Deutr. xxxi. 21.*  
 Great Strafford! worthy of that name, though all  
 Of thee could be *forgotten*, but thy fall. *Denham.*  
 The soft ideas of the cheerful note,  
 Lightly receiv'd, were easily *forgot*. *Prior.*  
**TO FORHAUL**. *v. a.* [An old word. Probably for *forhaul*, from *for* and *haul*.] To harrass; tear; torment.  
 All this long tale  
 Nought eafeth the care that doth me *forhaul*. *Spenser's Past.*  
**FORK**. *n. f.* [from *forca*, Latin; *fforch*, Welsh; *fourche*, French.]  
 1. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, used on many occasions.  
 At Midsummer down with the brenzles and brakes,  
 And after abroad with thy *forks* and thy rakes. *Tuss. Husb.*  
 The vicar first, and after him the crew,  
 With *forks* and staves the felon to pursue,  
 Ran Coll our dog. *Dryden's Nani's Priest.*  
 I dine with *forks* that have but two prongs. *Swift.*  
 2. It is sometimes used for the point of an arrow.  
 The bow is bent and drawn: make from the shaft.  
 —Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade  
 The region of my heart. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
 3. A point of a fork.  
 Several are amazed at the wisdom of the ancients that represented a thunderbolt with three *forks*, since nothing could have better explained its triple quality of piercing, burning, and melting. *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
**TO FORK**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.  
 The